[COPYRIGHT SECURED.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA. LONDON, July 13, 1852.

My DEAR A-: I began last week very pleasantly, by attending, on Monday night, sical party at the house of Mr. Holland, a nember of Parliament, where I heard some williant playing and exquisite singing, and where I met some very interesting people, chief among whom were my host and hostess. I must not forget to tell you of a portrait of the latter, by Schoeffer. It was a glorious picture, and so strangely like our sweet friend R the Lady Una," that the sight of it made me both sad and sorrowful; one of those chance likenesses, more startlingly perfect than any

On Tuesday, I dined with Sir Thomas-or, Mr. Justice Talfourd, as I believe this is the higher title. The poet is a most kindly, quiet, unpretending man, and converses agreeably. though with occasional wanderings of thought, and lapses into a sort of ejaculatory dreami-

paratively few criminals in the prison, but they ere hard, heaven-forgotten looking creatures. m moral vileness and corruption-faces, into which all evil passions were so stamped, as by seemingly so helpless, hopeless, and redempconless; yet I dared not despair, remembering that I stood on ground hallowed by the labors and silently wrought, with her holy faith, her patient endurance, and that "perfect love hich casteth out fear."

Newgate is a black, gloomy place, darkened as by the thick shadows of innumerable miseries and crimes, and terrible in the array of chains and bolts, and ponderous iron doors-where parrow stone stairways and noisome cells, and long, low, chill passages, fill one with shivering horror. Yet this was built under the direction of Howard. Surely in nothing is the progress, the enlightenment, and the leniency of the age more marked than in prison-construction and discipline. Thank Heaven for the token!

Our guide showed us into a sort of gallery. high-walled and paved with dark stonedamp, slimy, dismal, lonesome place, from which I shrank back instinctively, with a nameless dread, a chill horror, which seemed to come up from the black pavement, and creep through my very bones. It was the place where the criminals hanged at Newgate are buried. On the wall their initials are rudely cut, so that friends, if they leave any, may know on which of those ponderous flag-stones to shed the bitter tears of their shame, the desolate tears of their sorrow. From visions of hurried burial scenes, where bodies, borne purple-faced from the near scaffold, were st into this prison charnel-house, shut lown into the blackness of darkness, with the shades of shame and crime keeping an eternal watch above, and not a word of pious pity, nor a sculptured prayer, not even a chubby ub-face, to exorcise demons-my mind ed murderers, who with slow religious state and regal pomp, were laid to rest in Westmin- he budged not an inch at the importunate ster Abbey, under grand canopies, costly monu-summons above mentioned. "What!" cried

royal lavishment of praise.

The guide told us that criminals on trial for murder, were conducted to and from the court through this awful passage. "What were the trial by fire to this What were treading on barning ploughshares to walking over the bones of murder-The thought was fearfully suggestive, forget. I harried from the spot. The courts were in Assion. In one which

we visited a China man was brought up in evidence, and he took the oath by solemnly breaking a saucer. If typical, in many cases an honester than the Christian form. From Newgate we went to the noble old

epital I have mentioned, where I was comforted by seeing the poor and suffering, the homeless and friendless, skilfully treated and

tenderly cared for.
We afterwards visited the new Holloway Prison, and the Pentonville Model Prison, both of which strike me as most admirably con-structed; and the latter, which alone is occupied, very wisely and mercifully managed. After Newgate, these buildings have a lofty, airy, an elegant, and almost cheerful look. The health and comfort of the convicts are here studied to a degree quite alarming to certain adherents of the old system, who cry out that all such prison reforms are setting a premium on vice; as though, even baths, blankets, wholesome soup and bread, were compensations for the forfeited freedom. While remarking everywhere in these institutions the perfection of order and discipline, I was yet more deeply impressed by the kindly feeling, the humane sentiments, expressed by the officers; and I left the prison walls more hopeful for the criminal and for society than I en-

On Thursday evening I dined with Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, and a small but brilliant party, at the pleasant house of the novelist, in Tavis pare. Mr. Dickens is all I looked to see, in person, manner, and conversation. He is rather slight, with a fine symmetrical head, spiritedly borne, and eyes beaming alike with genius and humor. Yet for all the power and beauty of those eyes, their changes seemed to me to be from light to light. I saw in them no profound, pathetic depths, and there was around them no tragic shadowing. But I was foolish to look for these on such an occa sion, when they were very properly left in the author's study, with pens, ink, and blotting-paper, and the last written pages of "Bleak House" Mrs Uiskensiis to be a pages of the last written Mrs. Dickens is a very charming person-in character and manner truly a genwoman; and such of the children as I saw seemed worthy to hand down to coming years the beauty of the mother and the name of the father. Mr. Dickens looks in admirable health and spirits, and good for at least twenty more charming serials. That should he furnish to the world yet more than that number of his mimitable romances, they would be as fresh and attractive as those which had gone before, I have no doubt from the confirmed impression I have of the exhaustlessness of his nius, and of the infiniteness of variety in English character, of phases in English life.

Mr. Dickens's style of living is elegant and tasteful, but in no respect ostentations, or out of character with his profession, or principles. I was glad to see that his servants were no

Next me, at table, sat Walter Savage Landor-a glorious old man, full of fine poetic thought and generous enthusiasm for liberty. Opposite, sat Charles Kemble, and his daugh-Adelaide, Madame Sartoris. At the other end of the table were Herr Devrient, the great German actor, Barry Cornwall and his wife,

a daughter of Mrs. Basil Montague. Charles Kemble is a grand-looking old man animated and agreeable in conversation, and preserving to a wonderful degree his enthusiasm for a profession, around which he and his have thrown so much of glory. In Adelaide Sartoris you recognise at a glance one of that royal family of Kemble, born to rule with a power and splendor unsurpassable the realm of tragic art. She is a superb woman, with a beautiful face, instantaneously responsive to every thought and emotion born in her noble

Herr Devrient is a handsome, Hamlet-ish man, with a melancholy refinement of voice, face, and manner, touching and poetic to a degree, though not quite the thing for a pleasant evening party. Yet I must confess I caught myself more than once turning from the lively pleasant; pleasantries of agreeable acquaintances, to regard the thoughtful beauty of his face, and

puring the evening, Madame Sartoris sung several ballads in a magnificent manner, with a dramatic expression and a sweetness, strength, and wealth of voice I never knew equalled. did not astonish us with curious vocal child, nor warble idly and capriciously, like a bird. She sung like the woman she is, out of the depths of a strong impassioned nature, giving fall melodious utterance to great human affections. She sung with a power and a purpose, a heart-searching passion, only less indescribable than the wondrous changes of expression,

the lights chasing shadows, the shadows deepening into night, then flashing into morning ver her glorious face.

During this evening, Mr. Dickens spoke to me with much interest and admiration of Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Hawthorne. Wherever I go, my national pride is gratified by hearing most eloquent tributes to the genius of these noble authors, and to the poet Longfellow. The Memorials of Margaret Fuller have also created a great sensation here. Carlyle says-"Margaret was a great creature; but you have no full biography of her yet. We want to know what time she got up in the morning. and what sort of shoes and stockings she

Thus far, my experience of English life and character has been pleasant, altogether pleas-Hospitality more generous and cordial, kindness more constant, warm, and considerate, it were quite impossible to conceive. Oh! tenderly do they deal with the stranger's heart! Most sweetly do they strive to console it for the lost home joys, the deep, dear affections left behind.

You know, when I left you, how bravely I On Wednesday, with my good friend Mr. Bennock for a cicerone, I visited Newgate and of the world which I was about to take—of talked of the great plunge into the cold bath Bartholomew's Hospital. There were com- the new life of entire independence and selfreliance before me. You know how my lip sometimes quivered, and I laughed hysterically think I never saw human eyes which had so lost every ray of the primal soul-light, seeming women's rights—the "strong-minded woman" o give out only a deathly, pestilential gleam abroad-but you could not know the wild forebodings, the cowardly sinking and sickness of my heart through all. Yet thus far have I the iron hoof of Satan himself. My very soul shuddered and sickened at the sight of beings No sooner had I reached the far and foreign land which had so appalled me, than I found myself so hemmed in with kindness, so guarded and guided by friendly care, that there was of Elizabeth Fry, remembering what wonders of repentance and redemption she had all singly more babyishly dependent than ever. People on whose good offices I had not the least legitimate claim-mere friends of my friends-rival in assiduous kindness parents, brothers, and sisters, and quite outdo and put to shame all

more distant blood relationship whatever.

I am at present staying in the family of Dr. Laurie, a distinguished physician of the homeopathic school-a man of fine scientific attainments and literary tastes, and politically of liberal principles. He is a true Scot and his bonnie wife was a Scotch lassie. She in her quiet unselfishness, in simplicity and earnest truthfulness of character, as well as in shrewd judgment and sterling sense, reminds me of Jeannie Deans. These, with their sweet young children, have made much of my happiness in London-have softened this new, strange life of hurry and excitement, with home-pleasures

and loving sympathy.

English servants are in their way a most admirable class-going quietly about their duties with a perfection of system and a thorough respectfulness, a dignified humility of manner, quite new and wonderful to an American. allude, of course, to those in private families, domestics—waiters in hotels and coffee-houses are a different class altogether. Yet I have heard an amusing story of more than Yankee coolness and independence displayed by one of the pampered retainers of a high dignitary of the The faithful, old-fashioned man-servant of a country elergyman, on a visit to the Archbishop of York, told his master that, while sitting one morning in the servants' hall, a bell was rung violently. Near him, a richly liveried cherub-face, to exorcise demons—my mind went back a few centuries to the gorgeous funeral obsequies of sceptred robbers and crown- like an American Congressman legislating at his ease-and from this comfortable position

mental effigies, heraldic signs, holy texts, and the primitive and provincial serving man, don't you answer the drawing-room bell? "Not unless they persevere," was the cool response of his footmanship.

In my letters thus far, I have dealt more

remarked my friend.
z on burning ploughthat I really know not where to grapple on to difficulty that I have obtained these names, it. A few days since, Dr. Laurie drove me all the fashionable squares, and through Hyde Park, to Kensington Gardens, where we I can to circulate your paper. had a charming stroll. During this drive, I saw all the finest town residences of the nobili- Extract of a Letter dated Dexter, Michigan, July ty and gentry. They are noble massive buildings, but by no means all of great elegance or architectural beauty. The fashionable squares enclose small parks, in each of which may be found a towering statue—some royal rigid-ity, or ducal petrifaction, stretching a mouldy sceptre over the gravel walks, or rearing eter-

nally on a furious steed. Regent street is most magnificent. I think I have never seen anything finer than the grand circular sweep it takes. Oxford street is also very handsome. Town and city, as well as country, have been full of scenes of excitement during the late elections. These, as far as I was able to see, were not a great way behind our own, in ani-

mated interest and noisy demonstration. The liberal party are quite hopeful, I be-lieve, and confidently state that the Premier is soon to rest from his labors, and the Chancel-

lor of the Exchequer to hang his Jews' harp on the willows.

We are having terribly hot weather here. and showery England is belying its reputation The united voice of the people is for rain. Apropos: they tell a story here of the late Duke of Cambridge, who had a habit of responding with peculiar heartiness to any congenial sentiment uttered in public meetings and even in church service. During a very

dry season, as a prayer for rain was being sol emply read by the minister, his Royal High ness called out in the emphatic and reiterative style of his illustrious house—"By all means, by all means, by all means!" then added, in a lower, but still distinct tone, "we shall not have rain, however, till the wind changes." So, watching and waiting for a change of wind, I am unchangingly yours,

GRACE GREENWOOD.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION AT PHILA-DELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Sun publishes the following "proceedings" of the "Convention which nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency. The Ledger states, that after a long bunt, it was ascertained that such a Convention met in a back room of one of the hotels This body met in the afternoon, when the proceedings of Saturday were made public. The following are the officers:

President-Hon. Charles E. Stewart, of Mis

sissippi.

Vice Presidents—Noah Beesley, Massachu setts; G. Burgess, Connecticut; Edw'd Young, Rhode Island; Edward Sanford, New York; H. C. McIntyre, New Jersey; Wm. Baker, Pennsylvania; Wm. Ray, Delaware; Atlee Morgan, Maryland; S. J. Caldelength, Virginia; Wm Lane, North Carolina; Benjamin F. Clark, District of Columbia; Richard Thomas, Ga. W. S. A. Anstay, Alabama.

The Convention nominated Hon. Daniel Webster for President, and Hon. J. W. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President-the former unanimously; for the latter two ballots were had, as follows:

First ballot.-Howell Cobb. 17: H. S. Foote. 9; C. J. Jenkins, 23; J. W. Kennedy, 14; R Toombs, 12; A. H. Stephens, 9. Total cast,

84—necessary to a choice, 56. Second ballot.—C. J. Jenkins, 22 ; J. W. Kennedy, 58; Howell Cobb, 3; Wm. A. Graham, 1 After providing for a formal tender of nomnations, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE LAND BILLS .- It will be seen by our Congressional reports, that the Senate Committee have reported adversely both on the Homestead and Mr. Bennett's bill. On the Homestead bill, Messrs. Baldwin and Dodge voted aye, and Messrs. Felch, Pratt, and Underwood, no. On Mr. Bennett's bill, Messrs. Pratt and Underwood voted aye, and Messrs Baldwin and Dodge, no. Although the Homestead bill has been defeated for this session, we trust the friends of the measure will continue to agitate until success crowns their efforts. \*

INTERVENTION .- An extract from the speech of Hon. John Wells, of New York, on Intervention, delivered in the House, July 2d, will be found in another part of this paper. He ters his dissent from the Whig platform, or rather from the interpretation given of it by some of

he left his Parliamentary duties to visit America. Election riots had occurred in Ireland. Another coup d'etat, it was said, would take

Indiana.-Hon, C. L. Dunham has been reominated in the 3d district for Congress, by the Compromise Democrats: Smith Miller in the 1st district, and Norman Eddy in the 9th

VERMONT .- At a Convention of the Independent Democracy of the third district, A. Judson Rowell, of Troy, was nominated for

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL, which passed the House of Representatives, appropriates to the Atlantic seaboard, \$528,000; to the Gulf of Mexico, \$175,000; to Western rivers, \$360,000; and to the Northern Lakes, \$492,000.

THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER .- The total umber of dead bodies recovered from the burning of this vessel is 70; 51 have been recognised by names.

JUDGE CONKLING, of New York, has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico, in place of Hon. R. P. Letcher, recalled at is own request.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS, in its issue of Monday, states that its publication will cease for the present. Its editor, Mr. Fisher, says there is \$40,000 due the establishment.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

Extract of a Letter dated Troy, Ohio, July 26, 1852.

Enclosed please find 30 names of subscribers for the Era for six months, with the pay for the same. This is the result of a few hours'

Also, July 29, 1852. You may add to the club for the Era the

following there follow eight names. The Free Soil party have nominated Dr. Gillpatrick, of Dark county, for Congress from this district.

Extract of a Letter dated Constantine, Michigan July 20, 1852.

Enclosed are \$4 for two copies of the Era or one year. I cannot vote for either Scott or Commence with the number containing Dr. Townshend's speech. I have read Mr. Giddings's speech, and think it the best I ever read. I will endeavor to get some more subscribers soon.

Extract of a Letter dated Cooperville, Lancaster Co., Pa., July, 26, 1852. Enclosed you will find \$10, for which send

copies of the Era for six months. I have aken some extra trouble to circulate your paper, and think it must convert every reader to the cause of Freedom.

Extract of a Letter dated Butler, De Kalb Co., Indiana, July 22, 1852.

This is a time when every friend of human ity should be active. Enclosed I send \$14 for ten subscribers. It has been with considerable owing to the prejudice that is rife in this State against Anti-Slavery periodicals

24, 1852.

I herewith remit you \$3 for the Era. 1 will oon send you other names, which with the above will make a club of ten. Truth fearlessly spoken, as in the Era, is all that is neces sary to work a mighty change in this quarter with regard to the demands of the Slave Power and Northern subserviency.

Extract of a Letter dated Bloomington, Indiana July 21, 1852.

Enclosed find \$7.50 for the Era to following five names. Go on and prosper. Mr. Town-shend's and Mr. Giddings's speeches could be distributed here to good advantage. J. C.

Extract of a Letter dated Canonsburg, Pa., July 26, 1852.

Enclosed find \$10 for the Era to 17 name for five months—not over four are Free-Soilers. Our farmers are busy with their harvest, so that we have not seen many of them since we ommenced making up our club. J. B. C.

Extract of a Letter dated Potsdam, New York, July 24, 1852.

Enclosed find \$9 for 12 subscribers for six onths. These are all Buffalo Platform men, with the exception of one or two. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, in St. Lawrence county would vote the Pittsburgh ticket, if they had only courage to cut loose from party ties. As it is, they will give a good account of them-selves. Send from 1st of July, if possible, as they all want Gen. Pierce's foot-prints in Con-

Extract of a Letter dated Holyoke, Mass., July 28, 1852.

Enclosed find \$21 for 29 subscribers for six

Extract of a Letter dated New Hudson, Mich. July 31, 1852.

ed is \$10 for 14 club subscribers to the Era for six months. These are all one club struggling against fearful odds for liberty. Extract of a Letter dated Stoneham, Mussachu-

setts, August 2, 1852. Why do not the old parties at the North publish and circulate their great electioneering document, the main pillar of both Platforms—

the Fugitive Slave Law? Are they afraid of C. W. T. Extract of a Letter dated Newton, Jasper Co.,

Iowa, July 26, 1852. Enclosed find \$5 to pay for three copies of the Era for one year. We want the number

containing the proceedings of the Baltimore Compromise] Democratic Convention, and the Fugitive Slave Law.

A correspondent asks "When and where are we to get a cheap

dition of Uncle Tom's Cabin? It would do well in German? Will not some enterprising publisher act or

this hint, and get out a German edition? \*

To the Editor of the National Era. Please allow an old soldier, who has served

fifteen years in the ranks of emancipation, to give to the public, through your widely-circulated paper, a plan which may be recommended at the coming Convention at Pittsburgh. It might appropriately be known "as a plan for the better protection of recruits against de-sertion." Many, doubtless, with myself, have grieved over the declension of once valuable members of the Anti-Slavery party, who are now numbered with our opponents; and could all such be brought to act right on this coming election, how would it astound the country, more especially the politicians? That, however, cannot be done; but to correct this evil in fu-ture should be one of the aims of the Pittsburgh Convention. Those who have carefully watched the rise and progress of the Anti-Slave-ry cause in this country, will be ready to grant that the desertions from the cause will outnumber in their votes those who will vote the Pittsburgh nominee, whoever it might be. Now, I am one who would keep by the use of all honorable means those who are once with us. And, now, the plan to obtain this result:

The love of party is no doubt the first great

THE PACIFIC arrived at New York on Sun- calls it, he must vote for Pierce. Now, these day. Kossuth had arrived, and left for Lon- two friends have mutually attended Anti-Sla-The result of the elections was: Ministhe time obliterate all sense of right, and cause terialists 325, Opposition 301. George Thomp- these men to vote contrary to their convictions. son is defeated. It was urged against him that Now, to obviate this, how easy would it have been for these two friends to have formed a league, and vowed faithfully to each other under no circumstances would they support their respective parties. And how easy would place in Paris on the 15th of August. M. it have been (and is yet before election comes) Bonaparte is to marry the Princess of Baden, a Protestant, and grand-daughter of Eugene pair off, and leave their old rotten parties none the worse in point of relative strength from their withdrawal. Their names once entered on the county or township roll, not one man in a thousand would withdraw. How easy too, to ascertain the Anti-Slavery strengthcould be ascertained to a certainty, and dependence placed upon it. Had it been done ten years ago, at this time where would not the Anti-Slavery cause be ! LEAGUE.

> "LIVE IN THE SOUTH."-The Pittsburgh Despatch thus notices the new work published

under this title "The Greatest Humbug we have ever se in the light literature line, is a book called Life in the South-A Companion to Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We have read the book through, and are of opinion that it might, with equal propriety, be called a 'Companion to Paul Clifford, or to George Lippard's Quaker City. This system of selling trash, upon the reputation of highly popular and soundly written works, cannot but result in injury to every au-thor or publisher who undertakes to do it. It is no better than any other method of procuring money under false pretences."

The Charleston Standard is carnestly and ably urging the necessity or a change in the law of South Carolina, so as to give to the people of the State the election of Electors of President and Vice President. The Electors are now chosen by the State Legislature. To use the words of the Standard - The people of South Carolina have no voice in the election of the highest officer in the Union. Practical ly, they have no more to do with the choice of the President of the United States than with the election of the same officer in France.

### PROGRESS IN MARYLAND.

A Convention of the Free Colored People of Maryland was held in Baltimore on the 26th July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition and prospects of the colored race. The following delegates appeared, viz:

East Baltimore-James A. Handy, James T Jackson, Chas. O. Fisher, Stephen W. Hill, Daniel Koburn, David G. Bailey.

Kent County—James A. Jones, Isaac Anderson, Levi Rogers, Wm. Perkins.

Dorchester County-B. Jenifer, C. Sinclair Green, Thos. Fuller, S. Camper, J. Hughes. Caroline County-Jacob Lewis, Philip Canda John Webb.

Northwest Baltimore—Sam'l B. Hutchings David P. Jones, Wm. H. White, Francis Johns John H. Walker, Cornelius Thompson. Frederick County-Rev. Wm. Tasker, Perry E. Walker, Joseph Lisles, Robert Troby, E. Lawson, Nicholas Penn.

Northeast Baltimore—Charles Williamson Rev. Darius Stokes, H. H. Webb, J. Forty, C Perry, Fred. Harris. Harford County-Daniel Ross, Henry Hop-

Talbot County-Garrison Gibson, Charles Dobson, Joseph Bantem.

The following officers were chosen, viz: President-Rev. Wm. Tasker, of Frederick Vice Presidents—C. Sinclair, of Dorchester: 1 Rogers of Kent: E. Lawson, of Frederick: S W. Hill, of East Baltimore : Charles Dobson, o Talbot; Francis Johns, of West Baltimore; and John Webb, of Caroline. Secretaries—John H. Walker, of Baltimore; and Josiah Hughes.

of Dorchester. The Convention held its session three days and numerous speeches were made, some urging emigration to Liberia, and others opposing . The proceedings are fully reported in the Sun, which says that the proceedings were

conducted in the most creditable manner." The following, among other resolutions, we

"Resolved. That, comparing the relative advantages afforded us in Canada, the West Indies, and Liberia—these being the places be-yond the limits of the United States to which roumstances have directed our attention-we are led to examine the claims of Liberia particularly; for there alone, we have been that we can exercise all the functions of a free Republican Government, and hold an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the colored people of Maryland the forma tion of societies in the counties of this State and the city of Baltimore, who shall meet monthly, for the purpose of raising means to establish and support free schools for the edu

cation of our poor and destitute children.

"Resolved, That as this subject is one of the greatest importance to us, and the consideration of which, whatever may be the result, can not be put aside, we recommend to our people in this State to establish and maintain an organization in regard to it, the great object of which shall be inquiry and discussion, which, without committing any, may lead to accurate information; and that a Convention like the present, composed of delegates from the respective counties in the State, and from Balti more city, be held annually at such times and

places as may be hereafter designated. "Resolved. That in thus expressing our opin ions it is not our purpose to counsel emigration as either necessary or proper in every case. The transfer of an entire people from one country to another must necessarily be the work of generations. Each individual now and hereafter must be governed by the circumcan be the judge, as well in regard to the time of removal as to the place to which he shall remove: but deeply impressed ourselves with the conviction that sooner or later removal must take place, we would counsel our people

to accustom themselves to that idea.

"Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the ministers of the Gospel among the free colored population of Maryland to endeavor, by contributions from their congregations and by other means, to raise funds for the purpose of forwarding the benevolent object of educating the children of the destitute colored persons in this State; and that they also impress upon the minds of their hearers the benefits which would necessarily result from develop-ment of their intellects, and the bringing into fullest use those mental powers and reasoning faculties which distinguish mankind from the brute creation; and that this be requested of them as a part of their duty as ministers of the

religion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ." Wm. Perkins spoke of the law enforced in which the children of free Kent county, by colored persons, whom the officers decided the parents were unable to support, were bound out; and also of the law which prohibited a colored person returning to the State, if he happen to leave it. They were op-

pressed and borne down. Charles O. Fisher moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, praying more indul-gence to the colored people of the State, in order that they may have time to prepare themselves for a change in their condition, and for removal to some other land. Daniel Koburn, of Baltimore, in referring to

the oppressive laws of the State, said the hog law of Baltimore was better moderated than law of Baltimore was better in the colored people. The that in reference to the colored people. The bout, and at certain seasons be taken up; but the law referring to colored people allowed them to be taken up at any time. Charles Dobson, of Talbot, said that the time

had come when free colored men in his county had been taken up and sold for one year, and when that year was out taken up and sold for snother year. Who knew what the next Legis-lature would do? and if any arrangements could be made to better their condition, he was in favor of them. He was for the appointing the committee on the memorial

> The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and amendments were debated.

Fuller, of Dorchester; and Daniel J. Ross, of Harford county.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention, the reporters of the morning pa-pers, and the authorities for their protection, was adopted. The proceedings were also or-

lered to be printed in pamphlet form. The Convention, at 3 o'clock, adjourned, to meet on the second Monday in November, 1853, at Frederick Md

## MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.

At a large meeting of the Free Colored People of Baltimore, convened without respect to religious differences, and composed, in large part of official and other prominent members of various churches, held at the Public School room on East street, on the 3d instant, the following statement was submitted and adopted with but a single dissenting voice, and ordered to be published:

We have inquired into the character and doings of the late "Convention of Free People of Color," claiming to be of the State of Maryland, held in the city of Baltimore, and which presented itself before the public as having deived its authority to convene from the Executive head of the State, and its authority to act from the free people of color of the counties, as well as of the city. Now, we are not prepared to speak authoritatively for the colored people of the counties, but we do know the sentiments of those of this city in reference to this "Con-

As we understand, said "Convention" gotten up by the following individuals, whom we find named in their publications, viz: Darius Stokes, Jas. T. Jackson, Jno. Fortie,

H. H. Webb, Daniel Koburn, James Handy, C. Perry. Frederick Harris, John H. Walker, S. D. Hutchins, David P. Jones, Wm. H. White and a few others not so well known to us.

the Convention. He denounced the precipitate This "Colored Colonization Society," as a e it also styled, consisted of a very few of our been passed by the last Congress, and which was effected, he said, by the dodging of Northclass. The proceedings of the meetings to get it up were known to but few of our people: ern Whigs and Democrats. He then analyzed hence the excitement amongst them when those proceedings became generally known. If it be asked, therefore, "How came it to pass that there was so much opposition on the part of our people? were not the 'delegates' claiming to represent the free people of color in this city appointed by us?" Our answer is, No Nine-tenths of the colored people knew nothing of what was being done in their name.

We hope the good people of Baltimore will not infer, from what we have said, that our opposition is founded in any new attempt to di courage voluntary colonization. We are not opposed to emigration. We only mean to say that the persons composing said "Convention" took advantage of our situation, and employed unauthorized means in calling a "Convention of the Free People of Color," dividing the city into numerous districts, according to their own plans, and inviting strangers from the countie help to "represent" us-all of which they

did without our consent. We should be pleased to see the members of this "Colored Colonization Society" or "Convention" embark for Liberia. The example of their consistent action, individually, would be

worthy of imitation Had this "Society" confined its doings to it own sphere, and to its own members, we should have had nothing to say of it. But, as the cas now stands, we feel called upon to solemuly repeat, for the information of all who desire the truth, as we now do in public meeting, that we did not, at any time, or in any manner dect "delegates" to the so-called Colonization Convention," held in the city of Baltimore on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of July; and we furthermore declare that we gave the said "delegates" no authority whatever to represent the feelings and wishes of PHILIP SCOTT, President. James Gray, Secretary.

# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Tuesday, August 3. A message was received from the President,

n reply to Mr. Mason's resolution, calling for information with respect to the fisheries. The message is accompanied by a report by the act-State. The President states that the United States steam frigate Mississip-pi, under the command of Commodore Perry. has been ordered to the place of difficulty, with instructions to protect the rights of American

fishermen.

Mr. Cass moved the reference of the mesage, and addressed the Senate to show that the claim set up by Great Britain was totally unfounded, and that it ought to be resisted, and the Americans engaged in those fisheries to be protected in their rights under the treaty

as it is construed by the United States.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Hamlin followed in arguments, showing that the construction placed on the treaty by the law officers of the Government of Great Britain was untenable.

The Senate went into Executive session

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 4 The resolution submitted by Mr. Gever, t ourchase 500 copies of Moulton & Mayo's edi tion of the pension and bounty land acts, at \$3.50 per copy, was taken up and passed. The Senate then took up the joint resolution explaining the census acts, so as to make them mean that the Superintendent of the Census was not entitled to receive pay both as Superintendent of the Census and Secretary of the Census Board. The joint salaries amount to \$5,500 per annum; and the resolution declared he shall receive only that of the Superintend ent, which is \$2,500. The motion pending wa to reconsider the vote passing it. A long de bate ensued; after which, the motion to recon

sider was rejected, and the resolution wa After an Executive session, the Senate ad

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

journed

On motion of Mr. Bright, all other busines was postponed, and the Senate took up the Message of the President concerning the fish-

Mr. Hamlin then resumed the speech on this subject commenced by him on Tuesday last. He read many statistical tables of the persons and vessels engaged in the American fisheries, the number of fish, both of cod and mackerel, combt, cured and inspected, &c. He urged the necessity and justice of protect-ing them; he would, in the language of Mr. Webster, protect them at all hazards-and protect "every hook and line, every bob and

Mr. Soulé said he desired to submit some re marks upon the subject, but as it was desira-ble that the papers should be printed, he moved that the subject be postponed for one week and that the papers be printed. Agreed to. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and on a motion to strike out an appropriation of \$66,000 to the Shawness, for certain land of theirs sold in Ohio, a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cass. Sebastian, Underwood Bell, Atchison, and Walker, took part.

Finally, without taking a vote, the Senate

adjourned. FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

The consideration of the private calendar was postponed. On motion of Mr. Adams the Senate took up the resolution fixing eleven o'clock as the nour for the daily meeting of the Senate, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Felch reported back House bills known

with a recommendation that they ought not to pass.

Mr. Seward submitted a resolution calling for information whether the King of the Sand-

as the Homestead and Land Distribution bills,

wich Islands has made any proposition to trans-fer the sovereignty of those islands to the United States. Agreed to. Several resolutions calling for information were submitted and agreed to.

Mr. Strother made two inellectual attempts to get an appropriation for the repair of the Long Bridge. The bill appropriates, among other items for the City, \$30,000 for the completion of the east wing of the Patent Office building, and \$150,000 for the erection of the Mr. Houston submitted a resolution direct ing the appointment of a committee of five, to inquire whether any abuses, bribery, or fraud, has been committed in the prosecution of claims before Congress, Heads of the Depart-ments, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to and Messrs. Houston, Borland, Underwood, Merriwether, and Brooke, were chosen the commit

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

ugust 9

to employ a clerk, and a ne the employment of a ttee on Claims during the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Orr moved that the House proceed with

Mr. Orr then submitted a resolution, term

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up

the civil and diplomatic bill, a message from

the President of the United States having pre-

Mr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, made a speech

of an hour's duration, in which he animadvert-

ed upon the platforms of the Whig and Dem-

ocratic parties, as laid down in their Conven

tions recently held at Baltimore, which h

contended were similar in their nature and

tendency. He went on to reprehend the North-

ern Whigs at the Convention for having agreed

to a provision to which not one in a thousand

at the North was not opposed, and analyzed the mode by which this had been effected in

manner in which the Fugitive Slave Law had

that law, which he considered as one of unne-

essary severity, and as conferring undue pow-

ers upon those appointed to carry it into effect

adverted to the laws of South Carolina by

which the citizens of Norhtern States are sub-

ject to imprisonment, and may be sold into sla

very for jail fees; and concluded, as he had commenced, with cologizing Gen. Scott.

The Committee proceeded with the consider-ation of the different sections of the bill. After

a lengthy debate on the clause appropriating

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved that the

ommittee rose, having disposed in the last two days of twenty-nine items in the appropri-

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

The Speaker laid before the House a memo

rial from the cleaks and messengers in the

Treasury Department, respectfully asking that their salaries be increased to the extent of

twenty per cent, to meet the expenses of living

Mr. Gentry, as a housekeeper, knew that

the facts set forth in the memorial are true. The prices of articles used in families have ad-

proper that the prayer should be granted.

tee of Ways and Means.

vanced largely, and he thought it but just and

The memorial was referred to the Commit

The House, after the transaction of busines

of no particular moment, resolved itself into a

Mr. Bowie offered an amendment, appropri-

ating \$100,000 in aid of the completion of the

Washington National Monument, with a view

of carrying out the resolution of 1799, which

resolved that a monument to Washington should

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of

order, not being aware of any existing law

upon the subject; and in addition that the

amendment was not german to the bill under

The decision was sustained-yeas 80, nav-

Among the amendments adopted was one

offered by Mr. Evans, requiring foreign vessels

of England, within the last ten years, \$1,100,000

After further proceedings, the Committee

while English vessels have paid nothing for

best wishes for the welfare of the members.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

bill regulating the fees and costs of the Cir-

cuit and District Courts of the United States

Mr. McLanahan explained its provision

and showed the enormous increase of the judi-ciary charges within the last two yaers; insist

Pending the consideration of the subject, the

ee, and took up the General Appropriation

dopted, appropriating \$27,000 for outfits for

Ministers Plenipotentiary to England, Russia, and Mexico; it being stated that the Ministers

now in those countries have asked and receiv

An amendment was also agreed to, appro

priating \$18,000, for outfit and salary for the Commissioner to China—thus elevating the

Mr. Bowie offered an amendment, approp

ating \$5,000 for the repairs of the two bridge

over the Eastern branch; which was voted

down, and after exciting debate, similar amend

ments were submitted, but not disposed of be

fore the Committee rose.

In the course of the day, Mr. Walsh gave

notice, under the rules, of his intention to in-

troduce a bill with the following title, viz: An

act amendatory of the law approved July 30, 1846, commonly known as the tariff law, and

to impose a duty of 40 per cent. advalorem upon all yarn imported into the United States, to be manufactured or changed by machinery

The House, at half-past 3 o'clock, adjourned.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

Mr. Ingersoll presented the resolutions of the

Legislature of Connecticut, approving of the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law; and moved that they be laid upon

Mr. Cleveland moved to postpone the motion to print until the second Monday in December,

s he designed to speak upon the subject; but

this motion was superseded by the adoption of

The House resumed the consideration of the

bill to regulate the costs and fees of attorneys,

marshals, and clerks, of the circuit and district

Messrs. Bowie, Haven, and McLanahan, de

bated the subject until the expiration of the

The General Appropriation bill was taken

up in Committee of the Whole on the state of

Several amendments were made, one, after

debate, appropriating \$5,000 for the repair of the two bridges over the Eastern branch; an-

other, appropriating \$3,200 to make the Pat-ent Office conform to the wings.

Mr, Strother made two ineffectual attempts

west wing of the Patent Office. An amend-

ment, appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of Winder's building was debated, and then

rejected.
Various other amendments were acted upon

when the Committee rose, and the House ad-

the Committee on Com-ill making appropriations the light-house establish-

morning hour expired.

The House then resolved itself into Comm

The House resumed the consideration of the

The House then adjourned.

ing upon the necessity of retrenchi

ed permission to return home.

station to the first rank.

the table and printed.

that of Mr. Ingersoll.

morning hour.

Mr. Duncan, fr

the Union state of the Union.

merce, reported

courts of the United States.

similar privilege to our Government.

Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union on the General Appropriation bill.

Committee rise; and there being no quorum

present, and the yeas having the majority, the

ation bill, out of three hundred and twenty.

The House then adjourned.

\$21,325 for publishing the laws, on which n

action was had-

was agreed

on the deceases

newed.

The Senate then adjourned.

viously been announced.

The House went into Committee on the Gen er order on craims during the eral Appropriation bill. Among the amendments adopted was one lling for a detailed statement of the Census Department. appropriating \$19,000 for the support, clothng, and medical treatment of insune paupers as received from the House, an A messe was received from the House, an-nouncing are death of the Hon. Robert Ran-

ng the morning hour.

consider private bills, and

of the District of Columbia, at such places as the Secretary of the Interior may in his diseretion deem proper.
Mr. Stanly offered an amendment, appropri Summer passed an eloquent eulogium ating \$100,000 for the selection of a site and

The bill regulating the fees and costs of attorneys, marshals, and clerks, of the Circuit

Courts of the United States, was discussed dur-

Mr. Daniel made an ineffectual attempt to

the erection of buildings for the insane in this District: but The Chairman ruled it to be out of order. On motion of Mr. Venable, \$5,000 were ap propriated for the erection of a suitable pede

tal in Lafayette square, to place the equestrian the business on the Speaker's table, which was statue of General Jackson, now nearly completed by Mills. An amendment was adopted appropriating nating debate on the civil and diplomatic bill in one hour after its consideration shall be re-

\$90,000 for the construction and equipment of six revenue cutters.

Other amendments were agreed to, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned

Mr. Mann (after the reading of the journal) rose and announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Robert Rantoul, juu., of the State of Massachusetts, who died in this city on Saturday night. He said the illness of Mr. Rantoul was very brief. He was in the House on Tuesday last, and went home, having no foreboding of the sad event. He died of erysipelas, which produced the common effect of disordering and deranging the brain. His wife, having been telegraphed, arrived in this city on Saturday morning; but the disease having swollen his face and closed his eyes, he found it impossible to open them by nervous energy He, however, begged that they might be opened by mechanical means, that he might gratified by gazing for the last time upon that face which, for twenty years, had shed its sunshine upon the pathway of his life. And she retained her hand in his until the hour of dissolution. He was born in Massachusetts and had he lived until next Friday, would have

been forty-seven years of age.

Mr. Mann spoke in elequent terms of the private and public character of the deceased. ind in the course of his affecting remarks, a! hided to the father of the deceased, now seve ty-odd years of age, and to the great loss which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has sustained by the afflicting dispensation. He concluded by offering the customary resolutions of

Mr. Fowler likewise briefly addressed the House on this melancholy theme, and moved a

resolution making provision for the funeral ex-Messrs. McLanahan, Mace, and Clarke, also addressed the House, and expressed the hope that members would pause and reflect upon the uncertainty of life, and profit by the mourn-

The resolutions were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

# TUESDAY IN CONGRESS. In Senate, the Indian Appropriation bill was

ral Appropriation bill. MEETING AT WELLSVILLE, OHIO. At a meeting of the friends of Freedom, held July 22d, at Wellsville-district composed of

aken up, and several amendments agreed to

Whole on the state of the Union on the Gene

The House went into Committee of the

olumbiana, Harrison, Jefferson, and Carroll counties-J. D. Cattell, Esq., presided: John

Frost, Secretary.

Jude Lee, Judge George, and J. Heaton, were appointed delegates to the Pittsburgh Conven-Resolutions were adopted, showing that be erected in this city, and toward which no and additional reasons exist in 1859 over 1848, for an independent organization of

> The delegates were instructed to go for John P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis for

Vice President. Every enemy of the Slave Power in the district was requested to be on hand at Pitts

coming into our ports to pay a light-house tax. That gentleman stated, in his remarks, that our vessels buve paid to the Trinity Board The Free-Soilers of the Second Congressional district met at the Court-house in Washington county, June 30th, and nominated William Penn Clark for Congress, Dr. J. M. Robinson for Presidential Elector, Norman W. Isbell delegate to Pittsburgh, and John G. McCullough as alternate. They also adopted strong Free Soil resolutions, among which is the fo

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Humphrey Marshall, resigning his seat as a member of the House, and tendering his Resolved, That we are in fauor of John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, as our first choice for President of the United States. In the first district, Col. John S. Stephenson,

as independent candidate for Congress, is sup-ported by the Free-Soilers. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FREE SOIL CONVEN TION.—Pittsburgh, August 9.—The delegates to the Free Soil National Convention are assembling in great numbers, and the hotels are already nearly filled. Ohio. Pennsylvania. New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, are largely represented. There are seven delegates from Maryland. To-morrow will be spent in caucusses. The general determination appears to be to nominate Hale, notwithstanding his declension, and thus throw upon him the responsibility of disorganizing the party, if it is to be broken up. Giddings, Spalding, and Lewis, of Ohio, are spoken of for the Vice

## Presidency. INFORMATION WANTED.

view to publication in this country and England, the prin-cipal mutilations and expurgations of English and Ameri ssemblies and committees, &c., for the purpose of security sales in the slave States or the favors of enclesiastical and political parties as d persons in authority, with a discussion of the principles connected with such conduct. It is be lieved that a full statement of these mutilations and expur

ions. All ressons friendly to the undertaking and espenally the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, are requested to affird their aid by communicating to the undersigned, as early as possible, all facts in their possession relating to thors, publishers, &c., &c. A copy of the work, when print ed, will be sent to each person who communicates authentic LEWIS TAPPAN, Cor Sec.

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